

GERMANS "GET" LORD KITCHENER

ENGLAND'S IDOL AND LEADING WARRIOR IS
SENT TO BOTTOM OF THE SEA BY
A GERMAN TORPEDO.

GERMAN MINE OR TORPEDO ENDS CAREER OF ENGLAND'S NOTED WARRIOR STATESMAN.

Brief Report From Admiral Jellicoe
Tells of Sinking in North Sea of
Cruiser Carrying War Chief and
Members of Staff En Route to
Russia.

London, June 6.—The news that Lord
Kitchener, secretary of state for war,
and his staff, who were proceeding
to Russia, aboard the cruiser Ham-
shire, were lost off the Orkney Is-
lands last night was the most stun-
ning blow Great Britain has received
since the war began.

This is the second shock the coun-
try has sustained within a week. The
other was when the newspapers an-
nounced Friday evening with the first
intelligence of the naval battle in the
north sea in the form of a list of
the ships lost with virtually no in-
formation in the way of enemy losses.
The bulletin telling of the death of
Kitchener gave the country even a
greater shock.

Outstanding Personality.
Kitchener was the one outstanding
personality whom the people talked
of and believed in as a great man, not-
withstanding newspaper attacks, which
at a former period of the war threat-
ened to undermine his popularity and
the public confidence in him.

A telegram from Admiral Sir John
Jellicoe, commander of the fleet, giving
the bare facts was received at the
admiralty about 11 o'clock in the
morning. The first official announce-
ment was issued at about 1:30 in the
afternoon. Such news, however, can-
not be kept entirely secret, even for an
hour.

Before noon rumors were spreading
and the telephone in the newspaper
offices were busy with inquiries anx-
ious to know whether this—one of the
many reports circulated in these days
of tension—had any foundation. They
were told there was nothing in it.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the ad-
miralty was as follows:

"I have to report that his majesty's
ship, Hampshire, Captain Herbert J.
Swire, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and
his staff aboard, was sunk Monday
night at about 8 p. m., to the west of
the Orkneys, either by a mine or tor-
pedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers
on shore to leave the ship. The wind
was north and heavy seas were run-
ning. Patrol vessels and destroyers
proceeded to the spot and a party
was sent along the coast to search, but
only some bodies and a capsize boat
have been found up to the present. I
greatly fear there is little hope of
there being any survivors.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her
way to Russia."

When the announcement finally was
issued the fact spread about London
some time before the newspapers
could get into the streets. There was
a crowd about the stock exchange
which required police reserves to deal
with. The police told every one to
move on—that there was no truth in
the reports.

At the same time another mass of
people was assembling about the gov-
ernment offices in White Hall. All
the windows of the war office had
the curtains lowered. That confirmed the
rumor beyond doubt. Other crowds
gathered around the newspaper offices.
When the boys came out with an arm-
ful of extras the people fell on them
and fought for the papers. In the
course of the afternoon the flags on
all buildings were flown at half-staff.

People Shocked by News.
The English undoubtedly are a stoic
people and have taken the god and
bad tidings of the war as they came
with an absence of emotion surpris-
ing to outsiders. But no one could
have walked the streets today with-
out perceiving that something which
the common people took as a calamity
had befallen them.

The foreign office was saddened by
the loss of one of its most valued
members—Hugh James O'Brien—
while Sir Frederick Donaldson and
Brigadier General Ellershaw of the
ministry of munitions were known to
be men whom the nation could little
afford to lose.

The fact that the cruiser Hampshire,
with between 200 and 300 men, had
sunk was generally accepted simply
as an unfortunate detail in these days,
when a thousand go under almost
as an incident of warfare.

King Confers With Premier.

The king came from Windsor and
sent for Premier Asquith when he
heard the news. The war council held
a long session. Naturally, speculation
regarding Kitchener's successor began
immediately. Among those discussed
were David Lloyd George, Lord Derby
and the chief of the imperial staff,
Sir William Robertson. But whether
a military man or civilian will take
the war office has not been decided.

Lord Kitchener met death at a
moment which will insure his position
in British history. He was al-
most the only member of the govern-
ment who from the beginning confi-
dently asserted that this would be a
long war—his lowest estimate was 3
years—and he insisted that the gov-
ernment should make its plans accord-
ingly.

Organization Army Well Under Way.

The organization of the enormous

new British army is well under way.
The general staff, under General Sir
William Robertson's direction, accord-
ing to the general belief, has well in-
sured the task of working out the de-
tails which Kitchener's brain was
largely instrumental in planning and
launching.

There is no evidence to show whether
the Hampshire was torpedoed by a
submarine or struck a mine. Many
ships have been passing between Rus-
sia and Great Britain over the same
route since the port of Archangel was
opened.

The official news was a greater sur-
prise than it otherwise would have
been, because no one knew that Earl
Kitchener had left England.

A memorial service will be held in
St. Paul's.
The nation was depressed and griev-
ed at the news of General Towns-
hend's surrender at Kut El-Amara, but
not before had it been saddened as
today.

ASoldier's Record.
Of several things that entitle Earl
Kitchener to a place in world history,
the most notable is that he organized
the largest volunteer army the world
has ever seen, in the greatest war of
all times.

Within a year from the sudden
outbreak of the European war in Aug-
ust, 1914, the ranks of British fighting
men were quadrupled by an increase
from less than 1,000,000 to nearly 4-
000,000.

All other great powers that entered
the war had huge standing armies
and compulsory service. Great Brit-
ain alone faced the issue with confi-
dence that its people would readily
respond to the call of king and coun-
try without compulsion, and the pre-
cocious development that led to the
war found both the people and the
government unanimous in the verdict
that Kitchener of Khartum was the
man to lead in the recruiting and or-
ganization of the necessary army.

It was not a sentimental clamor, for
though Kitchener was a proven hero
of many campaigns, his personality
was as impenetrable as hardened steel
and he was not a hero that could be
loved; even the war office had no pro-
nounced liking for him, but on all
sides there was profound respect for
his military efficiency and for all he
had done to extend the domains of
the British empire.

Appointed War Secretary.

By mere luck Kitchener happened to
be in England on one of the com-
paratively rare visits that he had paid
to London during his long career ab-
road, when the European war broke
out. He had just come home from
service as British agent in Egypt,
had accepted an earldom from King
George, and was being talked of as
viceroys of India. Within a few hours
after England's declaration of war,
Kitchener was appointed secretary of
state for war and immediately took
full charge at the war office, where
he worked day and night to overcome
the handicap which the central pow-
ers had over England in the matter of
fighting strength.

He grimly told the British people
they had a bigger war on their hands
than they realized, and one that might
last longer than they expected, but
it was to be faced with entire confi-
dence, and he, smilingly, almost like
a demoralized machine, set about to
make things hum. He had scarcely
moved into Whitehall street when he
made numerous changes in the per-
sonnel of the war office, which was
said to be honeycombed with social
and political favoritism.

Organizes Army.

After dispatching a few hundred
thousand regulars to France and Bel-
gium to help check the onrushing
Germans, the war secretary began re-
cruiting and organizing his army of
millions. The British Isles were cov-
ered with signs and posters urging
young men to join the colors. Kitch-
ener went through the country superin-
tending the drilling of the army. From
time to time were reports indicating
his failure to get the number of men
wanted, but within a year after the
war opened Premier Asquith officially
announced in parliament that about
2,000,000 men had enlisted in the
United Kingdom alone, and almost an-
other million in the overseas domin-
ions.

Criticized Truly.

Kitchener, however, was the object
of no little criticism. There was
much grumbling because of the strict
censorship he imposed on newspapers
and his utter disregard for war cor-
respondents. Notwithstanding this,
the British newspapers gave him ac-
tive support prior to May, 1915. Dur-
ing the winter months the war secre-
tary had announced the "big drive"
would begin about the first of May.
The battle of Neuva Chapelle occurred
in May, and England believed this was
the beginning of the big drive. Short-
ly afterward, reports reached England
that the drive had halted owing to a
shortage of munitions, especially high
explosive shells. A section of the
London press then declared that Kitch-
ener had made a serious mistake in
providing large quantities of ammuni-
tion and insufficient high explosives.
Newspaper attacks went so far as to
suggest his being displaced as war
secretary by the majority of the pa-
pers defended him. It was agreed that
the raising of a big army and supply-
ing munitions at the same time was
too great a task for one man. The
discussion developed the formation
of a coalition cabinet and the
creation of the new portfolio of min-
ister of munitions, for which David
Lloyd George took charge while Kitch-

ener remained as war minister.

Without his crowning achievements
as the great organizer of the British
campaign in the European war, Kitch-
ener had already won wide and last-
ing fame by his many campaigns in
Egypt, South Africa and in India.

Born in Ireland.

He was born June 24, 1850, in
County Kerry, Ireland, a fact that
gave rise to a general belief that he
was of Irish blood, but his parents
were of French and English descent.
His father was a soldier, but of no
very high rank. He had managed to
climb to the lieutenant colonelcy of a
dragoon regiment when he retired to
the estate in Ireland, where Horatio
Herbert Kitchener, the to-be-distin-
guished son, was born. Young Kitch-
ener received his fundamental mili-
tary education at Woolwich, where he
displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with
the exception of his liking for math-
ematics. On graduating he received
a commission in the Royal Engineers,
but when not yet 21 years of age he
attached himself to a French army in
the Franco-Prussian war. He had
been in the service only a short time
when he contracted pneumonia during
a balloon flight, and had such a pro-
longed and serious illness that he had
to give up further service for France.
Kitchener's experience in European
warfare—prior to his direction of the
great war of 1914—therefore, had been
limited to only a few balloon flights
in France.

Goes to Cyprus.

In 1874 when a British expedition
was sent out to survey western Pale-
stine, Kitchener was one of the eager
volunteers accepted for this service.
For months he traveled over the hills
and valleys of this peaceful Bible land
with his theodolite and surveying tape
and with this life in the open he grew
he took to be a tall, grant subaltern
with a hard face well burned. His
contribution to the topographical
knowledge of the Holy Land com-
pleted, young Kitchener was sent to
Cyprus, which Great Britain had just
acquired, to organize a system of
courts, a work in which he displayed
administrative ability and tact.

It was while there, in 1882, that
he took his first step on the path that
was to lead him eventually to Khart-
um. Trouble was already brewing in
the Sudan. Hearing that the Egypt-
ian army was being organized by
Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener
saw his opportunity with unerring in-
stinct and lost no time in offering his
services. The military authorities,
recognizing at once his insight into
the native character, put him in the
intelligence department, and from the
very outset of his Egyptian career ne-
gotiations of the utmost importance
were entrusted to him and carried
out with invariable success. As an
intelligence officer Kitchener accom-
panied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert
column on that heroic, but disastrous
expedition—the relief of General
Gordon from Khartum, where he had
been entangled during the evacuation
of the Sudan. Kitchener deeply took
to heart the lessons of this fiasco,
with its failure of transport and in-
telligence departments, and avoided
these troubles in the expedition which
he himself led some years later. In
the meantime Kitchener was employ-
ed in innumerable fights and raids
against the dervishes or Mahdists of
southern Egypt. In 1886 he became
governor of the Red Sea territories
and set in motion a series of raids
on the notorious Osman Digna, the
dervish leader. In one of these raids
Kitchener's men were flanked and put
to flight, during which he received a
bullet which broke his jaw.

Work in Egypt.

By this time much was heard in
England of Kitchener's work in Egypt
and when he returned there for a
short rest he was received with honor
and nominated aide-de-camp of Queen
Victoria. When his health recruited,
he went back to Egypt where, on the
resignation of Sir Francis Grenfell,
he was appointed Sirdar (commander)
of the Egyptian army. His really
great career dates from that time.

As an instance of the self-confi-
dence with which Kitchener undertook
his tasks in Egypt is recalled how
he dealt with the war office as few
generals before him ever dared. On
one occasion he sent home for a spe-
cial kind of gun. The war office sug-
gested another kind. Next he was in-
formed that the war office guns had
been forwarded, whereupon he dis-
patched a politely insolent message
home saying that he was very grate-
ful, but the war office could keep its
guns. His message read: "I can
throw stones at the dervishes myself."
As a consequence, the guns he asked
for were forwarded without delay.

BRANDEIS TAKES HIS SEAT
UPON SUPREME BENCH.

For First Time in History of Country,
Jew Is Sworn in as Member of Na-
tion's Highest Tribunal.

Washington, June 5.—Louis D.
Brandeis of Boston today took his
seat as an associate justice of the
supreme court, the sixty-second citi-
zen to rise to that high distinction.

Chief Justice White privately ad-
ministered the oath of allegiance to
his country. At noon the court
marched on to the bench. The new
justice took a seat beside the clerk
of the court. When Mr. Brandeis
commission had been read the clerk
administered the judicial oath. Mr.
Brandeis was escorted to his seat on
the extreme left of the bench where
he received the congratulations of the
colleague nearest him, Justice Pitney.

FRENCH MASS ATTACKS
REPULSED, BERLIN SAYS.

Berlin, June 3 (by wireless to Say-
ville).—Repeated attacks by masses
of French infantry against German
positions on the Verdun front east of
the Meuse broke down with heavy
losses, the war office announced to-
day.

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AUCTION SALE

MONDAY, JUNE 12TH.

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the CLUB LIVERY
STABLE in Carlsbad, New Mexico
I will sell to the highest bidder
without reserve the fol-
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ONE BLACK HALF DURHAM COW
6 years old, giving 4 gallons milk
per day, when fresh.
ONE BROWN HALF DURHAM COW
7 years old, giving 4 1/2 gallons
milk per day, when fresh.
ONE JERSEY COW, 3 years old,
when fresh gave 14 quarts milk
per day, will freshen in about 90
days.
TWO SPOTTED JERSEYS, 5 years
old, giving 3 1/2 gallons milk per
day, when fresh, will freshen in
about 5 months.
ONE BLACK JERSEY, 6 years old,
giving 3 gallons milk per day
now, fresh in about 5 months.
TWO JERSEYS, 6 years old, giving
about 3 1/2 gallons milk, when
fresh.

ALL OF THE ABOVE COWS, except
one, have been bred to a regis-
tered Jersey bull.

TWO HAY RAKES.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTY may be
listed with the auctioneer up to
the hour of sale. No by-bidding
permitted.

TERMS: All sums of ten dollars, or
under, cash. All sums over ten
dollars, a credit of five months
will be given on notes of approv-
ed security, bearing 8 per cent
interest. No property removed
until settled for.

Clarence Bell, Clerk
Beatie Wilson, Proprietor
W. F. McIlvain, Auctioneer

VILLA'S CHIEF AID EXECUTED AT CHIHUAHUA; FALLS SMILING

Officer's Order of "Fuego" Ends Tu-
multuous Career of Pablo Lopez in
Grim Santa Rosa. Slew 18 Amer-
icans at Santa Ysabel.

Bandit Expresses No Regrets for
Deeds, but Leaves Letters Asking
Not to Be Thought Traitor.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, June 5.—
Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant,
in the raid upon Columbus, N. M.,
today paid the penalty for his crimes,
facing a firing squad of constitution-
alist soldiers at Santa Rosa, Chihuahua's
place of execution.

Lopez, who at the orders of Villa,
massacred eighteen American mining
men at Santa Ysabel, Chihuahua, in
January, and who is said to have di-
rected the movements of the Mexi-
cans at Columbus, expressed no re-
gret.

Dies With Smile.

The big clock in the cuartel was
booming 11:00 as he faced the firing
squad. The officer in command gave
the order to present arms, "Pre-
parens." Lopez raised his head, smiled
until his teeth showed, and then look-
ing directly at the soldiers, said:
"In the breast, brothers; in the
breast!"

"Apunten!" came the officer's next
command, and the squad pointed their
rifles at the doomed man's bosom.
"Fuego!"

Death Instantaneous.

All of the shots fired struck in or-
der the heart of the bandit, killing
him instantly. As he leaped forward
and fell motionless on his face, the
customary final two shots of grace
were fired. Although there were
numbers of soldiers and citizens pre-
sent, there was not a sign of disor-
der. Lopez left letters to his wife
and to his father saying that he
hoped to meet them in the next life
and urging them to believe that he
was not a traitor to his country.

"Since my country needs my death,
I give it willingly," he said.

GLYCERINE AND BARK
PREVENT APPENDICITIS.

The simple mixture of buckthorn
bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-
ika, astonishes Carlsbad people. Be-
cause Adler-ika acts on BOTH lower
and upper bowel, ONE SPOONFUL
relieves almost ANY CASE consti-
pation, sour stomach or gas. It re-
moves such surprising foul matter
that a few doses often relieves or
prevents appendicitis. A short treat-
ment helps chronic stomach trouble.
The INSTANT, easy action of Adler-
ika is astonishing. The Star Phar-
macy.

BRITONS IDENTIFY
TWO GERMAN SHIPS.

London, June 5.—British officers of
the fleet which participated in the
Jutland battle and have returned here
identify two of the big German war-
ships sunk as the Hindenburg and the
Lutnow.

of the ad. at the following rates:
Plates, cuts or electros with dealers
name to be set, ad. to take run of
paper, for not less than four weeks,
and no preferred position, per inch
of column, 12 1/2c.

Same to be put in type, without
position, per inch 15c.

Same, with preferred position, either
"island" top of column next to reading
matter or other position as agreed
per inch of column 25c.

Local notices in classified column,
5c. per line of six words—no notices
less than 25c.

Reading notices ten cents per line.
All local notices payable before be-
ing inserted.

LEGAL BLANKS FOR SALE
AT CURRENT OFFICE.

Contract to sell real estate of all
kinds on installment, 5c.; 40c. pr. doz.
Warranty Deeds, 5c.; 40c. doz.
Mortgage Deeds, or Real estate
mortgages, 5c.; 40c. per doz.
Bills of Sale in books of fifty, 25c.
Bills of Sale, single, half size blank
5c.; 25c. doz.
All Justice blanks 5c.; 25c. doz.
Contract to Sell Live Stock 5c.; 40c.
doz.
Placer Claim Notices 5c.; 30c. doz.
Lode Mineral Claim Notices 5c.;
40c. doz.
Release Chattel Mtg. 5c.; 40c. doz.
All other blanks, too numerous to

mention at 5c. each and 40c. per dozen.
Blanks sold in quantities 500 to 1000
at \$10 to \$15 per 1,000.

NOTICE—ICE CUSTOMERS.

Until further notice, private deliv-
eries of ice will NOT be made Sun-
day morning. Get your ICE Saturday.
Ice deliveries during the week will
be made from 7 to 10 a. m., and 4 to
5 p. m.

CARLSBAD ICE FACTORY.

R. M. THORNE
UNDERTAKER
LICENSED EMBALMER
Telephone 79

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ARE YOU BURNING UP YOUR
MONEY FOR
GASOLINE?

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